THE REPORT OF THE PERSON OF TH

THE WAR.

The Great Battle on the Meuse Renewed Yesterday.

The Prussians Reported Driven Towards Carignan.

Details of the Fighting at Bazeilles, Beaumont and Elsewhere.

The River Meuse Filled with the Dead.

German Official Report of the Battle of Metz.

Deteat of the French with Great Carnage on Both Sides.

Prince Frederick Charles' Order of Thanks.

SORTIE FROM STRASBOURG.

Action of the Prussians and the French Driven Into the Fortress.

SHARP FIGHT AT WOADEN.

Reported Invasion of Baden by the French.

French Reinforcements Arriving from Algeria.

French and Germans Disarmed in Belgium.

King William's Telegram to Queen Augusta.

German Movement Against Peace Intervention.

WAR ADDRESSES TO KING WILLIAM.

THE BATTLES ON THE MEUSE.

THE GREAT CONFLICT REVEWED YESTER-

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Bloody Battle Between Sedan and Monzor Horrible Slaughter on Both Sides-Five Villages in Flames-The River Meuse Full of Dead Bodies.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870 A special telegram to the New YORK HERALD dated at Brussels at half-past seven o'clock this morning furnishes the following important Intelli-

At daybreak this morning the contending armies renewed the battles which have raged during the past four days. The present scene of the conflict is between Sedan and Mouzon, and the pattle promises

to be decisive in its results. The Prussians have advanced and occupied the villages of Chapelle and Gironne, northeast of Sedan. At the latest accounts the viliages of Bazellies Ballan, Remilly, Villers and Sernay were in flames. The River Meuse is literally choked with dead bodies, the carnage has been so terrible since the

Additional Particulars of Yesterday's Buttle-LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870.

nghting began on Tuesday.

A special telegram to the NEW YORK HERALD. dated this evening at Florenville, in Belgian Luxembourg, says that on Wednesday the French, giter fighting seven hours, fell back on Segan, the Prussians holding the ground of the action, but with fearful losses. Yesterday was spent in burying the dead, but this morning the French unexpectedly resumed the offensive in force at daybreak, and have been driving the Prussians all day.

The Prussians are retreating towards Carignan, and the battle is raging most flercely at Dousy. The cannonade is tremendous, and the fighting flercer

Private telegrams from Brussels this evening say there is no official news, but correspondents near the frontier telegraph that the French have driven a considerable force of Prussians in great disorder across the Belgian frontier, where they were imme-

The accounts to-night are so atterly conflicting that no reliance can be placed upon any of themnot even on one or two which profess to be official. The probability is that at one point the French have won the advantage, and the Prussians at another, as it is believed the fighting line arrays three hundred thousand men in action.

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Bloody Battle Thursday-The French Disastrously Desented-They Retreat to Mezieres-Wounded in Belgium. LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870. The following official despatch, dated at Bouillon,

Beigium, a few miles from Sedan, this day (Sept. 2). The battle yesterday was very bloody, and resulted disastrously for the French, who retreated on

The Prussians now occupy Givonne, a few miles to the northeast of Sedan. Great numbers of wounded have been admitted into Belgium for humanity's sake.

King William's Report of the Progress of the

BERLIN, Sept. 2, 1870. The following despatch from the King to Queen Augusta has just been made public:

SEDAN, Sept. 1—3 o'clock P. M.
The battle has raged since half-past eight o'clock
this morning. Our forces have advanced victoriously. The Fourth, Firth and Seventh corps and
the Bavarians were engaged. The enemy was
almost entirely driven into the city.

WILLIAM.

Reported Desputch from Napoleon—"All Goes Wonderfully Well?"—English Correspondents Positive of French Success.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870. The Paris correspondent of the Globe vouches for

the truth of the following report:—

A gigantic battle has been in progress since Wednesday morning near the forest of Argonne. The following despatch from the Emperor reached the Empress Thursday afternoon:—

All goes wonderfully well. Our plans all succeed.

This obtains some color from the Eoullion tele-gram already sent, and is uncontradicted by the Prussian narrative, which does not reach so late a

The torrespondent of the Standard at Sedan is equally positive of the French success. There is ome reason to fear that the combatants compete in ne falsification of the news.

Impression that the Advantage Rested With the French.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870. The London journals are sadly perplexed by the late war despatches. They say a new encounter seems to have occurred yesterday near Sedan, favorlugthe French; but this or nothing else prevents the Prussians from going to Paris. They are practically unresisted.

French Ciaim of Victory-Thirty Guns and Many Prisoners
Claim for the Prusslans.
London, Sept. 2, 1870. Many Prisoners Captured-A Counter

Despatches have been received from Paris this morning claiming that the Prussians were repuised in their attack on MacMahon after ten hours' sharp fighting. The Prussians attacked the French from the front and rear. The French captured thirty guns and a great many prisoners. The Prussians are reported to have been driven towards Belgium.

Another despatch says that the Prussians were victorious, but it is not yet generally known.

Continued Claim of French Success PARIS, Sept. 2, 1870.

The Paris journals all publish letters from correspondents to-day corroborating the news previously published of the successes to our arms. The Pros sians, however, are so numerous that the battle must be resumed on a vast scale. Both sides have received heavy reinforcements.

A Strange Report-Bazaine Reported on the Prussian Rear. BOUILLON (Belgium), Sept. 1, 1870. Marshal Bazaine has driven the Prussians towards

Sedan. The French are at La Chappelle. The Paris papers report obscurely three French successes without locating them.

Prince Frederick Charles Congratulates His LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870. Prince Frederick Charles yesterday thanked his

roops on the battle field for their gallantry. The Fourth army, composed of the landwehr, ha already distinguished itself.

THE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Renewal of the Battle-A Feigned Retreat by the French-The Prussians Entrapped and Badly Used Up-MacMahon Crosses PARIS, Sept. 2, 1870.

On Wednesday, the sist of August, the Prussian army resumed an attack on the French forces then operating on the left bank of the river Meuse. An engagement was at once commenced at a

point situated between Douzy and Douchery. The Prussian army suffered most severe losses in The German commanders were drawn by MacMa hon's strategy into an angle which is formed by the

rampart, works of Sedan and the natural heights

which irregularly stud the ground on the left bank

Here the Prussians were asssalled and made to ose, as is stated, a very great number of men. The Prussians began to retire after a time.

Towards noon they withdrew from the scene of conflict, moving in the direction of Mouzon, after having made several gallant and impetuous, but useless, attempts to recross the Mense.

Marshal MacMahon, having thus cleared the ground of his enemy, passed the Meuse river on

His object was then, as anticipated generally both in Paris and London, to press on another, and perhaps general, engagement.

Prossian Claim of Victory-Thirty-one Guns and Seven Thousand Prisoners LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870.

The following despatch, dated August 31, is just nade public at Berlin:-As the successes of Wednesday covered so wide a region the particulars are confused and hardly certain. It is known, however, that the Prussians have captured twenty guns, eleven mitraillenses

THE BATTLE OF TUESDAY.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

and 7,000 prisoners.

Reports of the Fighting Tuesday-The French Repulsed-They Reform and Again Ad-

Telegrams dated in Belgium and forwarded to Paris for transmission to the HERALD by cable state that a series of severe engagements took place during the day and evening of the 30th of August (Loesday) between the French and Prussians. The first fighting commenced at eight o'clock A.

M. and was continued, with some slight intermissions of its arder and fury, to eight o'clock at It was conducted by Marshal MacMahon on the

part of the French and by different German com-The French troops at the commencement of th

engagement left their position at and around the wooded heights of Stroune, where they were replaced by the Prussians, who attacked the French with great vigor.

MacMahon's troops were forced to retreat for a time, but they soon resumed the offensive in an exceedingly fierce manner.

The battle, being thus recommenced, continueduring the day, with alternating successes for both the opposing forces; but just as the shades of night losed down the French soldiers repassed the river Meuse with the object of reforming their regimental lines and corps organization.

A very great slaughter of the French took place during the operations, and particularly in the last

General de Failiy's Dismissal Demanded-French Admission of Defeat.

The Paris journals demand the dismissal of Gen eral Fallly, whose management of the Corps D'Armes betrayed great incapacity in the recent battle. The Journal officiel, in its issue to-day, admit that MacMahon was defeated on Tuesday, but claims that he achieved a partial success on Wednesday.

The Official News of the Victory in Bavaria The Bayarian Ministers have received the follow-

ing despatch, dated near Beaumont, Tuesday:-A rattle has just occurred in which we were vic torious. The French were driven over the Mense The First Bavarian corps participated successfully

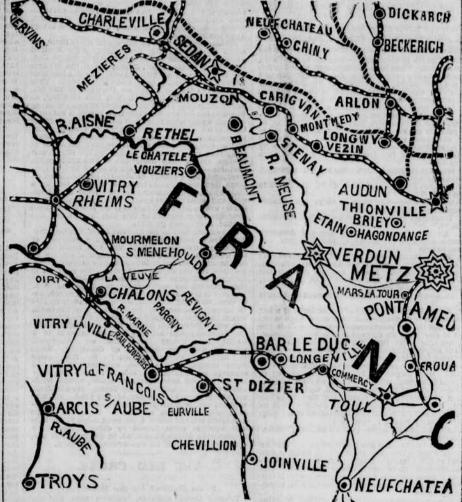
THE RATTLE OF ATRICAY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The French Troops Engaged in the Affair.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870.

THE BATTLE FIELDS ON THE MEUSE.

Scene of Operations in France-Situations of Mexicoes, Sedan, Mouzon and Montmedy.



Attigny were reinforcements which left Paris on 27th and 28th of August for Marshal MacMahon. They were conveyed by rail from Paris to Rethel, and marched thence to Montmedy. Notwithstanding these troops were fresh, they were routed by the

FRENCH SUMMARY OF THE FIGHTING.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Report from the French Ministry-MacMahon Beaten on Tuesday and Victorious on Wednesday-Particulars of the Fighting-Battle Renewed Thursday. PARIS. Sept. 1, 1879

The Ministry has just given the following news to the public, in the absence of official reports from the generals commanding in the Northeast. From a multitude of telegraphic despatches re-

ceived from various Belgian towns under date of August 31, from eight o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon, are extracted the following details, which bear the character of probability:-On the 30th ult, a series of engagements oc curred between Marshal MacMahon's army and the enemy near the city of Mazieres, lasting from eight o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening. Our troops were attacked by the Prissians from the woody heights of Stounes—a position we had but recently evacuated, and which the enemy imme diately occupied. The attack, which was vigorous at first, forced our army to a retrograde movement, but we soon (at two o'clock in the afternoon) took the offensive again, and retained it till seven o'clock in the evening, when darkness put an end to the operations. After nightfall we recrossed the Meuse, in order to form again near Donchery, a few miles

The engagements of this, the first day's fighting, have cost us sensible losses, although we have inflicted heavy damage on the Prussians.

The infantry of the Marne particularly distinguished itself, and performed prodigious valor.

The Prussians burned the town of Mouzon, in

neighborhood, and killed most of the inhabitants. On the next day, the 31st, the Prussians again ook the offensive, at seven o'clock in the morning. on the left bank of the Meuse, between the towns of Donzy and Donchery. Our forces retreated slowly until Marshal MacMahon had drawn the Prussians into the angle formed by the ramparts of Sedan and the heights on the left side of the river. Here the Prussians experienced very heavy losses, and were compelled on account of the murderous fire to retreat. They effected this about noon, withdrawing towards Villemontry. After several unsuccessful attempts they at last succeeded in placing themselves

On the morning of the 31st Marshal MacMahon crossed the Meuse at Mouzon.

This furnishes a direct contradiction of the despatch of King William to Queen Augusta, which announced that he had "repulsed" the troops under the command of Marshal MacManon "beyond the

Everything seems to indicate that the engagements will be renewed to-day, 1st, in the same se

Count Palikao Silent-Fears and Rumors-Fighting All Day-Mezieres and Sedan-The Battles of the 30th and 31st Ult.

Uncertain and contradictory reports circulate regarding the movements of the armies and the recent battles.

Count Palikao, in the Corps Legislatif, to-day declared he had received no official news from Mac-Manon or Bazaine, and he had no communication to

make to the Chamber. ressed that the French soldiers have been outnumbered. But despatches received via Belgium repre ent that MacMahon has been successful, and that Bazaine, having received full supplies of provisions and ammunition, occupies a good position.

It is believed that fighting has been going on all day to-day.

Despatches from Arlon, dated yesterday, say the fortress of Mezieres and Sedan will occupy the attention of a large force of Prussians if an attempt is made to besiege them. The French journals call attention to the fact

that, although the Prussians have much to say of the battle of the 39th, when General de Failly was repulsed, they make little mention of that of the 31st, when MacMahon repulsed their left and centre. At Carignan MacMahon defeated the left wing and centre of the enemy and forced the right wing to

PRUSSIAN REPORTS OF THE BATTLES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Prussians Drawn Into a Trap Wednesday-They Suffer Severe Losses.

BERLIN, Sept. 2, 1870. The official news is still behind. It is known that a series of battles occurred on the 30th and 31st, in which both sides suffered heavy losses. On Wednesday the Prussians assumed the offensive, but were drawn by Marshal MacMahon under the guns of Sedan, where they suffered terribly before they succeeded in passing the river. Marshal MacMahon moved to Mouzon on the morning of Wednesday. Yesterday the encounters were renewed, probably.

MacMahon Shut Up in Sedan-He is Cut Off from Paris-Bazaine Beaten Before Metz. LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870. The Herald's special despatch from Brussels,

dated at three o'clock this afternoon, says that Mac-Mahon is completely beaten and shut up in Sedan. The French troops which engaged the Prussians at 1 The same correspondent, one hour later, says that

the Prussians are between the frontier and the Northern fortresses. MacMahon has probably been cut off from the last road left him to Paris. Bazaine has been completely beaten before Metz by Prince Frederick Charles. French fugitives are running about Brussels mad

BELGSAY NEUTRALITY.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Refugees from Both Armies Across the Line-Surrender to the Authorities—Disarmed and Extradited.

BRUSSELS, September 2-8:30 P. M. About 700 Prussian soldiers and 2,000 of the French troops were forced into the Belgian territory during and subsequent to the recent battles between the two armies on the line of the Meuse.

Both parties immediately acknowledged the neutral rights inviolability of the soil. They ceased fighting, laid down their arms and surrendered themselves to the authorities who have been commissioned by the King's government to guard the frontier line.

Their surrender was accepted and they will be forwarded to-night on their way to Brussels or Lou-Ten Thousand French Soldiers Seek Refuge

in Belgium-They are Disarmed and Sent

to Camp at Beverloo. During the battle of yesterday some ten thousand Meers and soldiers of the French army were forced into Belgian territory, where they were required to instantly surrender their arms.

Last night the frontier guard captured, disarmed and unhorsed two hundred French on Belgain territory near Sedan. The French troops who were captured and dis-

2rmed have been sent to the camp at Beverloo Number of French Fighters Reduced to Three Thousand-Prussian Wounded at Bruges. LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870.

A body of 2,500 French infantry and 500 cavalry on, camp equipage and other mate rial took refuge in Belgium. Some wounded Prussians, who also fled into Bel-

gian territory, have been taken to Bruges, where they are carefully attended to.

> MACMAHON AND BAZAINE. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The French Commanders in Communication. PARIS, Sept. 2-P. M. HERALD special telegrams, dated at Sedan this morning, and received here during the day from the French armies, state that Marshals MacMahor and Bazaine are now in communication.

THE PRESSIAN CAMPS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Sickness and Suffering in the Field.

PARIS, Sept. 2. } Special telegraph reports from Sedan for the HERALD state, under date of to-day, that there is a vast deal of sickness prevailing in the Prussian armies. Dysentery and camp fever have disabled it is said, thousands of the German soldiers.

The hospitals' condition in the field is serious. OPERATIONS OF BAZAINE'S ARMY.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Prussian Official Report of a Battle Near

Metz-Bazaine's Army Driven Back. LONDON, Sept 2-11 P. M. The Prussian official account of a battle before Metz, which took place last Wednesday, has been made public, and has been telegraphed from Berlin by the correspondent of the New York HERALD. Marshal Bazalne was evidently acting in pre-arranged concert with Marshal MacManon in the conduct of the engagement for the French.

The battle lasted during the entire day, and the fighting was continued on into the night. Bazaine's troops were driven back, after having afforded a display of the greatest valor and the most perfect heroism.

This is completely and generously acknowledged by the German commanders.

There was a terrine loss of life on both sides, the number of killed and wounded in each army amounting to something appalling, even when compared with the field aggregates of any of the great fights which have taken place in our time. The men of the Fourth German landwehr behaved

with the greatest gallantry, and the soldiers of the

First Prussian army corps were subsequently

specially congratulated by Prince Frederick Charles

on their hearing, courage, efficient action and victories in a general order written on the field. Reported Attempt to Cut Through the Prussian Line-Fighting Wednesday and Thurs. day-The French Repulsed.

LONDON, Sept. 2-4:20 P. M. Despatches from private sources announce that on Wednesday, 31st, Marshal Bazaine undertook to eat his way out from the shelter of the fortificauons of Metz. The battle lasted all that day and the next evening, when on Thursday morning ne was again driven within the walls. The losses

Reported Battle and French Victory at St. Barbe. ST. BARES, Sept. 1, 1870.

has fought the First Prussian corps, the battle ending in the latter's retreat.

St. Barbe is a small village situated some ten miles northeast of Metz and not far from the railroad to

Prussian Cavairy Drawn Into a Trap and Nearly Annihilated.

PARIS, Sept. 2, 1870. At Cuvrcelles Bazaine caught Prince Charles in a rap-wrote letters to fall into his hands, saying the toops were starving, and if not relieved must surender. Prince Charles advanced confidently at the head of his cavalry, and a regiment, flying purposely before him, drew him into an ambuscade, and nearly an of the fine corps of cavatry were cut to pieces.

THE SECE OF STRASBOURG.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Gailant Resistance to the Prassian Siege-Sorely Pressed, but No Surrender-Plans of the Defenders-Mines for Explosion in Case of Capture.

PARIS, Sept. 2. VIA LONDON-P. M. A special telegram to the HERALD says that eneral Urich, commander of the besieged fortress and city of Strasbourg, reports to-day to the government that notwithstanding the terrible force and almost dreadful consequences of the Prussian bombardment, both the town and fortress still hold out with galiantry, spirit and resolution.

Every assault of the enemy is met promptly and with good effect.

The inhabitants, the men of the garrison, everyoody inside the rampar's are determined to resist the Germans to the last extremity.

They will fight to even more than the last extreme of regular warfare, for it is alleged that all the inner ortified points, the culverts and the hollowed works have been trained with gunpowder and made ready to be exploded-like to the works at Sebastor by the Russians during the Crimean war-should the enemy obtain an entrance at any one given point, In such event the inhabitants and garrison of

Strasbourg will, it is thought, retreat immediately by opposite avenues, the powder trains being fired almost in the face of the invaders. It is said here to-day that the old people, women and children of Strasbourg have been enabled to leave the city by means of a subterranean passage in

an old cloister recently discovered. The Bishop of Strasbourg is reported to have died yesterday.

A PRESSIAN PROGRAMATION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Who will be Regarded as French Soldiers

Armed Citizens to be Punished. CLERMONT EN ARGONNE, France, Sept. I. 1870. The following proclamation was published here

Every person taken by the Prusslans must, in order to be regarded a prisoner of war, be actually a French soldier, attached demonstrably to some flag in an organized corps of a military character, proved by military insignia, uniform, &c. All others taken having arms in their possession will be tried by drumbead court martial, and, if convicted, condemned to at least ten years' hard labor in German

OPERATIONS OF THE RHIVE

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Invasion of Baden by French Sharpshooters-Valuable Property Captured. PARIS, Sept. 2, 1870.

The Prefect of the Department of Bas Rhi announces to the government that on the 31st of August (Wednesday) the sharpshooters, accompanied by a body of custom house officers, cross the Rhine a few miles below Strasbourg and captured five large boats fastened on the Baden shore. These contained much valuable property.

A French Army Reported to be in Baden. PARIS, Sept. 2, 1870. It is reported here that a large French army under command of General Douay, has entered the territory of Baden.

PARIS, Sept. 2, 1870.

It proves that it was not the army of General Donay which entered Baden territory, but a large volunteer force.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEOV. TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Emperor with Marshal MacMakon. LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870. The French Emperor, attended by Neiaton and MacMahon.

Rumors in London of Napoleon's Death. LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870. The death of the Emperor Napoleon is rumored this afternoon, but the particulars are so conflicting

that the effect at the exchange is not marked.

Napoleon. LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870.

The British Medical Journal says:-

"Dr. Hewitt, of St. George's Hospital, has been summoned to France to attend the Emperor."

WHEREABOUTS OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Prince Expected at Maubeuge.

The Prince Imperial is expected at Maubeuge

from Avesues.

BAVARIAT REPORTS. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Great Rejoicing in Bavaria-King William

Congratulated on the Victories-His Re-There is intense delight among all classes of peo nie at the prowess exhibited by the Bavarian corps in the German army in the pattles near Beaumont. Flags are flying from the public buildings and elsewhere, and the citizens have paraded the streets with bands of music, banners and transparencies. The government authorities were enthusiastically

cheered. Yesterday there was a reunion of the Liberal de puties in the Chambers to respond to a convocation of Notables who were in session in Berlin. King

Louis was duly notified. A congratulatory telegram was sent to King William on the field of battle, as well as to the Bertin meeting. The King, in reply to the felicitations, expressed his joy and thanks for the confidence of Bavaria, and assured the deputies that the combat of the giants would result to the honor of Bavaria and Germany.

KING WILLIAM REPORTED INSANZ.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. A Queer Report From Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 2, 1870. It is assured here that the King of Prussia is insane, and has been taken to Berlin. More About King William's Insanity.

The journals state that the reported insanity of the King of Prussia is confirmed. THE MOVEMENT ON PARIS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Paris Breathes Freely-No Fears of a Siege

Parts, Sept. 2, 1870. Paris breathes freely to-night. The success of the French arms at Courcelles and Carignan settles the question of the abandonment of the siege of the

Why the Prussians Desire to Reach Paris-The City Hardly to be Taken.

Since yesterday forenoon Marshal Bazaine's force | The urgency of the Prussian advance is ascribed

to her anxiety to reach Paris before the new rifled naval artillery, which is now concentrating from the fleets, could be moved into position there. Ex-

perts regard these guns as murderous weapons. William H. Russell writes:-"Last week nothing could possibly have checked the Prussian advance on Paris, but now that the fortifications have been so enlarged and strengthened an entrance there is hardly possible,"

M'SCELLINEOUS PARIS REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Calais and St. Pierre-Religious Fervor of the Brittany Volunteers-The Bishop of Verdun Killed-Catholic Churches Despulled by the

Calais and St. Pierre are to be put in a complete

state of defence. In Brittany recently seventy-two thousand volunteers par.ook of the communion in one day, on the

The Bishop of Verdun was killed on the 28th, while carrying a white flag. There is terrible vindictiveness against the Prussians for the outrages on the Catholic churches

The war is degeneralise into one of religion and

eve of enrolling themselves in the army.

The Pays makes a demand that the Chambers separate until after the war, owing to the fact that too much time has been taken up in useless inquiries, which disturb and impede the action of the

government. Vienxtemps, the violinist, has been arrested by

mistake as a spy. The authorities are organizing additional fire companies, to be in readiness to act in case of the bombardment of the city.

non-compliance with the order to leave Paris. M. Thiers has not appeared in the Chambers for two days. He is known to be ill.

MISCELLANEOUS LONDON REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Effect of Prussian Victories on the Market-

More About Napoleon's Trunks. LONDON, Sept. 2, 1870. The Times says:- "The Prussians, finding their enemies still strong to numbers, have been obliged to remain near the fortified towns in order to watch

The Paris papers notice angrily, that Prussian vic tories strengthen the London stock market; also that Prince Humbert (the Crown Prince of Italy) and his wife have congratulated Prussia on her successes. The Civilian, an obscure journal of this city, asseris that sixteen boxes of property belonging to Napoleon have been received in London, and are

now stored in a warehouse to the city. The Examiner says if the mad policy of 1814 toward France-a policy of partition and repressionis intended, the safety of Europe demands that France be guaranteed against dishonor and dismemberment, and it is to be hoped the Czar will in . terpose to preserve the balance of power.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Manning the Guns on the Fortifications-Rapacity of the Bakers-The Gunboats on the

PARIS, Sept. 2, 1870.

The Monde says that five well trained gunners have been assigned to each of the three thousand guns mounted on the Paris fortifications. An ample supply of ammunition is also provided. The Council of State of Paris think of fixing the

A fleet of gunboats is going up the Seine. Th banks of the river are covered with excited crowds, who cheer the fleet as it passes.

price of bread and provisions, owing to the rapacity

THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Volunteers Invade Baden, Not Douny's Army. How the Officers of the National Guard are to be Appointed-Delay in the Payment of Commercial Effects. PARIS, Sept. 2, 1870. In the Corps Legislatif to-day the Minister of the Interior submitted a proposition that officers and

sub-officers of the National Guard be elected from among former soldiers. The measure was declared urgent and was adopted. Deputy Cremieux proposed a delay in the payment of commercial effects for two months instead of one

month, as already provided for, which was also de-

MISCELLAVEOUS GERMAN REPORTS. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The War Feeling in Leipzig-An Address to the King. LEIPZIG, Sept. 2, 1870. The corporation of this city and the commercial and other civic organizations have united in an address to the King of Prussia, as chief of the German Confederation, urging his Majesty to reject any overtures of mediation and to prosecute the war until permanent peace can be secured. A

similar address has been adopted and will be presented to the King of Saxony.

BELGIUM PREPARING FOR WAR. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The City of Antwerp Ready for any Emergeney. ANTWERP, Sept. 2, 1870. This city is prepared for attack. Thirty-six hun-

city and the Scheldt, THE PRUSSIAN BLOCKADE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Official Notification of the French Blockade of the Prussian and German Coast in th

The following is a notice of the blockade of the

coast of Prussia and of the German States in the

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1870.

North Sea, as officially communicated by the Department of State:—

We the undersigned, Vice Admiral commanding in one the naval forces of his Majesty, the Emperor of the French, in the North Sea, in consideration of the state of war existing between France and Prussia, together with the States of the North German Confederation, acting in accordance with the powers belonging to me, declare that from the 15th day of August, 1879, the cost of Prussia and of the North German confederation, extending from the Island of Baltrum to the mouth of the Edder, with its ports, fairbors, toads and creeks, is held in a state of effective blockade by the naval forces placed under our command, and that a delay of ten days will be granted to iriendly or neutral vessers in order to finish taking in their cargoes and to leave the blockaded ports. The geographical limits of fitty-four degrees five minutes from Paris, north lattide; the baraliel as far as the longitude of five degrees forty-five minutes as far as the parallel of grees forty-five minutes as far as the parallel of fity-four degrees two minutes as far as the parallel of fity-four degrees two minutes of lattide; finally this latter parallel as far as the coast.

Steps will be taken against any vessel emienvoring to violate sand blockade in accordance to the in-

tode; finally this latter parallel as far as the coast.
Steps will be taken against any vossel endeavorlng to violate said blockade in accordance to the international law and to the treatles in force with
neutral Powers.

On board of the Magnanime, an iron clad frigate
of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, sla
tioned between the English island of Heligoland
and the Prussian coast.

AUGUST 12, 1870.
The Vice Admiral Commanding-in-Chief,
(Signed) FOURICHON,

FREYCH REINFORCEMENTS FROM ALGERIA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

Coming-A Corps d'Armee of Them. A large force of Turcos has arrived at Toulon from Algeria, in magnificent order. Another large

force of Kabyles is coming, all of whom have been

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